

THE TIMES.

GLASGOW, Mo.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1849.

OFFICE, UP STAIRS, NEXT DOOR TO GREENSHAW'S HOTEL, ENTRANCE, WATER STREET.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

We respectfully call the attention of business men, who are aware of the benefits of making their business known through the medium of newspaper advertising, to the following facts:—The Times has a circulation not exceeded by any paper in the State, out of St. Louis; it is located in one of the richest and most populous portions of the State; it is permanently established, being now about the close of the ninth volume; it has been issued every week, promptly, since its establishment; and our terms are low.

JOB WORK.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work, with promptness, dispatch, and in the best style. Terms moderate.

NOTICE TO FRIENDS.

We will be pleased at all times to hear from our friends, at any of the numerous post offices where the Times is received.

Matters of general interest to the community, of local character, transpiring in their towns or neighborhoods, will ever find a ready place in our columns.

Communications on Agriculture, Education, Early History of our State, &c., &c., respectfully solicited.

The attention of our readers is called to the card of our young friend Logan D. Dameron, found in another column, who it will be perceived is about to enter into business in our City. Where he expects to do a general Forwarding and Commission business, and keep a wholesale Grocery, with Staple Dry Goods, on Water street, at Robison's old stand. To those who are acquainted with Mr. Dameron it is unnecessary to say one word as to his general qualifications for business. But to business men abroad we can with confidence recommend Mr. Dameron as a young man every way worthy of their patronage. We wish him success in his undertaking.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Wade, Steele & Co., Forwarding and Commission merchants and Grocers, St. Louis, in another column of our paper.

HENRY CLAY.

This time honored statesman has again been elected to the United States Senate. His country has again called him from his retirement to a seat in her national council. We regard his election at this time as peculiarly fortunate for our country. In days, that are past, it has been said that ought but the voice of Henry Clay, could have calmed the turbulent waves of faction, and by his personal influence alone, imbue the members of Congress with that spirit of compromise which admitted our own State into this glorious confederacy. The same vexed question, then as now, threatens to shake the very foundation, of our constitution, and again the voice of Henry Clay will be raised in defence of our Union. In announcing the determination of this gifted statesman to accept of the high station that has been assigned him; we must congratulate our countrymen, on an event so auspicious of the future prosperity of our country. With General Taylor as President and Henry Clay as Senator, we have no fears, that either northern or southern fanaticism, will succeed in their treacherous efforts, to dissolve this great Union.

The present Legislature of our State, certainly has done more towards untieing the silken cords of matrimony, than any previous one, for many years. To those who have entered this state, and are dissatisfied, the present time affords them an opportunity of easily ridding themselves of the incubrance of an uncongenial spouse. Our readers are not aware perhaps, that the Judiciary and Legislative departments of our State, are at issue on the subject of Divorces. It has been decided by the Supreme Court that an act of the Legislature, granting a divorce is unconstitutional, and void, consequently, should such opinion be adhered to by our court, the rights of property may be in some cases very seriously affected by the act of the Legislature in granting divorces.

Our young friends will bear in mind that the Ball at the Randolph House, Huntsville, comes off on next Thursday. They will find mine host Withers well prepared for their accommodation in every respect.

A CHANCE FOR PRINTERS.

We notice that the office of the Hannibal Gazette is offered for sale, either in whole or part. Persons desirous of entering into the printing business will, no doubt find it to their interest to purchase.

The Hon. W. Seward has been elected Senator of the United States from the state of New York. His majority on joint ballot was 91.

GOLD.

Nearly all of our exchanges are filled with glowing accounts of the inexhaustible supplies of this precious metal, in the mines of California, and we hear of very few accounts of the alloy. Many of our young men, captivated with these accounts and stimulated with the desire of amassing a great fortune, in a short time, are preparing to risk their all in the venture, without counting the cost. It is not our purpose in penning this article, to endeavor to deter any one from going to California, for we are well convinced that the desire of accumulating sudden wealth, will far outweigh in their estimation, any thing we could say to the contrary. We make all due allowance for this principle in human nature, and to those who are determined to go, will only add a word of caution. The hardship and fatigue that will have to be undergone, does not weigh a groat with us, in the scale of difficulties to be overcome. We admire the bold, daring, determination of those who have well considered this part of the subject, and will accord to them all due praise. But to the young adventurer, who has scarcely passed the age of his majority, and has never been initiated into the mysteries of vice, of him we would ask the question, are you prepared to meet the temptation to almost every vice, of every degree and grade, which stains the human family? Have you sufficient moral courage to stand, where the law holds but feeble tenure, and depend on yourself alone for protection, not merely from open assaults of the vicious, but from the insidious influence of evil associations. You cannot hope, but that the glittering gold will attract myriads of this class of persons, whom the law with all its potency, is unable to restrain in the States. We say therefore be cautious, and remember a good name is more valuable than gold.

We have received a communication signed "Randolph," it shall receive attention next week.

THE TRAGEDY.

We see, says the Paris Mercury, that some of our editorial brethren have been awfully hoaxed in relation to the tragedy in Schuyler county. Now we are happy to inform the public that it is all a hoax, as the dead Sheriff was in our neighborhood recently, and earnestly denies having been killed at all.

MR. CLAY ELECTED SENATOR.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1st.

The Hon. Henry Clay was elected to the United States Senate to-day. He received 92 votes, and R. M. Johnson, for whom the Democrats voted, received, 46 votes.

The Frankfort Commonwealth in speaking of Mr. Clay's election to the U. S. Senate, says:

"His return to the Senate will be hailed with pleasure by the hundreds of thousands of his friends and admirers throughout the Union. The affectionate regard which Kentucky entertains for her distinguished and favorite son is not more fully evinced by the overwhelming vote cast for him, than it was in the loud and prolonged applause from the crowded gallery, and lobbies of the Representative's chamber, which greeted the Speaker's announcement of his election on yesterday."

We are requested to say, that the Sons of Temperance in Brunswick, having been disappointed in securing the attendance of Col. Doniphan and Hon. Jas. H. Birch—detained by the Clinton Circuit Court—will not have their celebration on the 22d inst. but postpone it to some other time, of which due notice will be given.—Brunswick.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The Illinois, which arrived last night reports having passed the steamer Saladin at Vicksburg, having on board the President elect, on his way East, via Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati. A splendid ball was to come off in Vicksburg in honor of his arrival, after which he would take passage on the steamer Tennessee for Nashville, stopping a few hours at Memphis. The Convoys, from Memphis, was met on her way down crowded with passengers, on the way to meet and welcome the old hero.—New Era.

DIFFICULTY AT TAMPICO.—Our cotemporary, the Delta and Crescent, of yesterday, speak of a difficulty that had occurred between Captain Carr, of the Quarter Master's Department, and General Garay, commandant at Tampico. The latter peremptorily ordered Capt. Carr, to quit the Mexican territory in twenty-four hours. Our countrymen indignantly refused, alleging his being subject to no commands except those of his Government; on which General Garay made a display of military force. At this juncture, the United States steamer Saratoga appeared off the port, when Mr. Chase, the American Consul, and Captain Carr, went on board to confer with her commander. The result of their deliberation was, that the Saratoga started immediately for Sacrificos, the rendezvous of the Gulf Squadron. Thus the affair stands but out of it something unpleasant may arise, if cool heads do not interfere to moderate Mexican impetuosity.—N. O. Times.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb., 10 1849.

The bill which passed the Senate last week, to reform the practice at law in this State, and which was drafted by the Hon. R. W. Well, was taken up on Thursday, having been made the special order for that day. Most of the Lawyers in the House, discussed its provisions at length and several able speeches were made for and against, particularly the 17th section.

The vote was taken on an amendment, striking out this section, or rather on the motion to reject the amendment, and was decided in the negative, producing much applause. Mr. Biogham, after the stamping had subsided, asked leave to change his vote, as he had voted under a misapprehension. Leave being granted, Mr. B. voted for the rejection of the amendment. The friends of the bill, thinking that they had good cause to exult, commenced a furious stamping and thumping of their tables, but before the applause had subsided, another member, who had not been present when the vote was taken, asked and obtained leave to vote, which being against rejection, again changed the appearance of things, and elicited further bursts of applause.

This was done several times, until some one moved a reconsideration of the vote on the motion to reject the amendment, which being carried, the vote was taken the second time on the motion to reject, and was decided in the negative, by a majority of three or four.

Mr. Ballou then moved a further amendment, striking out that portion of the bill which required an affidavit to petitions and answers. This motion was under debate at the time of adjournment on Thursday, together with a motion of Mr. Woodward to refer the whole bill and amendments to the next General Assembly.

When the bill was first called up in the House, there was a clear majority in favor of it, but since the discussion which has taken place, this fact is not so evident. Governor King has been using his influence to defeat the bill, and this may be the true cause of the change which has taken place in the minds of some members with regard to it. I have not studied the provisions with that care, which would enable me to come to any very decided opinions as to its merits, but as it is a very important measure, making the most radical changes, I am disposed to think it would be by far the wiser plan for the Legislature to adopt the motion of the member from Newton, to refer the whole subject to the next General Assembly, by that time, men's minds would be better informed in regard to it, than they can possibly be at present. The people too will have had an opportunity of passing upon it, and as Mr. Price, the talented representative from Dade, urged in the speech which he commenced just before adjournment, they ought to have this opportunity, as the bill makes changes, not only in the practice, but in the law also.

A number of bills have passed both Houses, but the majority of them are local in their character, I presume your readers care nothing about them. The bill to authorize James Newton Trotter, of Carroll, to peddle without license, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Compton, the "High Bird of Liberty," who made a speech in its support. He said "if he could say anything that would shine like apples of gold in pewter plates, he would do so. A bill had passed allowing a man to keep a dram shop without license, and that case was pronounced number 1; his case was a number 1 case also, for James was deaf and dumb, but not blind, as the reporters had said, for he had two beautiful eyes, that went right to the hearts of the girls of Carroll, whenever there was a quilting, for he was a fine looking man every way, and any girl might do well to get him, barring the deafness, for as to the dumb part, the woman would have no objection to that, as they always liked to do all the talking themselves. Now he was not going to say anything against the women, for that disposition to use their tongues, although they made a fellow feel a little uncomfortable, when they took it into their heads to give him a lashing. He had heard it said, that there were fewer women than men dumb, and he supposed the reason of it was, that they never let their little tongues, (bless the creatures,) get rusty from want of use; they always kept them well ground, and it was tick, tick, tick, all the time, like the well oiled wheels of a clock: the only difference was, the tick, tick, of the clock would stop, if it was not wound up, but there was no running down of a woman's tongue, when it once got a fair start. But Mr. Speaker, talking about perpetual motion, went past Mr. Trotter's bill; he is, as I said, a fine looking man and a great fellow amongst the youngsters, as well as the women, and he could teach the dumb children. Here Mr. Compton went through a variety of motions with his fingers, in imitation of Mr. Trotter's manner of teaching, which amused the House very much. The bill passed, yeas, 41, noes 36.

The Senate passed on Friday, the bill to incorporate the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company. This is the Lexington and New Madrid Railway.

The following bills have also passed the Senate: An act to incorporate the Fayette Masonic Lodge. An act to pay John C. Burch and W. B. Sparks for services rendered as military Secretaries, when the last regiments from this state were called out for the Mexican war.

An act to incorporate the White River navigation company.

A bill to amend the charter of the Home Mutual insurance company. This bill contained several important provisions, one of which is, that in every county in which property to the amount of \$25,000 is insured by the company there shall be a director, who, besides casting the votes of those having insurance in the company

living in said county, has a general supervision and control of the company affairs in the county. There will be about 15 counties I learn that will be entitled to a director among which is Howard.

The Senate has also passed the amendment to the constitution making the offices of Secretary of State, Treasurer, Register, Auditor and Attorney General elective by the people. There was some opposition to the clause in relation to the Secretary of State, some of the members arguing that in consequence of the close and confidential intercourse between the Governor and this officer, the Executive ought to be allowed the appointing power in the case.

In the House the amendment making the judges of the Circuit Court elective by the people, passed almost unanimously—but three members voting in the negative.

If I recollect aright, I mentioned in my last that the apportionment bill had passed the Senate. I was so informed but it was a mistake; the bill has not been acted on.

The house has adopted no resolution yet fixing a day of adjournment. The weather has been mild and pleasant for the last two or three days, but there is this evening some prospect of falling weather, the steamer Haydee has been around on the bar below since Tuesday last, and there is no prospect of getting off until there is a rise in the river. The Amelia lies at the landing here waiting for a rise.

CASSIUS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirtieth Congress—2d. session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1849.

Mr. Douglas, substitute for his original bill for the admission of California as an independent state into the Union, came up to day in the Senate, and produced a very happy impression. The bill provides:

1st. That Congress give its assent to the coming in of California as a State of this Union, from and after the 4th of July next.

2d. That the acting Governor of the territory in the meantime call a convention for the purpose of framing a constitution and establishing a State government.

3d. That the laws of the United States be extended over it, and the State be allowed one Representative in Congress, (of course independent of two Senators.)

The bill in the present aspect is the only national compromise that can be agreed on between the north and south during this session. The question of slavery in the new territories will never be settled by caucuses ex parte decisions of conventions, and abstract declaration of faith or paradoxes; it can only be settled by wise and practical legislation, which shall admit of an historical solution of the problem in the course of time, and as the result of the peculiar circumstances of the case. States ann empires have, like individuals, an historical generation, birth, growth and decline, which it is the business of statesmen to consider, if they would lay claim to more than mere doctrinal professions on abstract questions.

Mr. Douglass' bill endeavored to eliminate the question of slavery from Congress; and in this, I think, consists the chief merit of the bill. Let the question be settled by the people of the territory, and give them at once the privilege of doing so, as, in the view of the fact that emigration is pouring in from all quarters of the Union it is evident that they will have a right to demand it in less than a year.

The reference of the bill to a select committee of seven, to be appointed by the President of the Senate was very *opportus* and felicitous. Mr. Dallas's devotion to the whole country, his freedom from all sectional prejudices, and his sound judgment, are well known, and have at no time been better appreciated than now, so that the appointment of the committee comes with particular grace from the Vice President of the Union.—The views of the members of the committee are well balanced, and a better constellation of sensible men could scarcely have been selected. The state of Mr. Calhoun's health required that he should not be taxed with fresh labor.

The Tehuantepec canal or railroad is gaining ground, and is gradually eclipsing the Panama scheme. The Tehuantepec road is nearer to us, it runs through a neighbors territory, who in all probability, will make us his heir, and the projectors of the road have no idea of demanding five millions of dollars contribution from our Government. The Mexican Government itself has endowed the road with such liberal donations in a most felicitous climate, that very little aid will be required from our treasury, and the Mexican Government is equally ready to grant us the right of way across the isthmus.

Enterprises of such great moment deserve what we should reflect on them, before we decide in favor of this or that project. At all events, as long as our steamboats do not depart from and arrive regularly at Panama, it is hardly worth while to engage the faith of the Government to the amount of so many millions, to save a few hours in the transit across the isthmus. It would be far better to travel on mules back from Chagres to Panama, and there to find vessels ready to sail north, than to start all "whiz whiz, tchoo, tchoo," by steam from Chagres to Panama, and then to remain there a month before meeting with an opportunity to go to San Francisco.

Hunt up the Scamp!—A fellow calling himself John S. Waters, came to James Scrivner's, near Keytesville, Mo., last November; and after staying some weeks, passing for a single man, married there. He afterwards borrowed a horse under the pretext of going after some negroes he professed to have; and sold the horse to R. D. Mauzey of this place, and put out westward—being seen in Wakendash prairie, since which he has not been heard of. He is now ascertained to have married a widow woman last spring near Camden,

Mo., who had some negroes and property, which he jeopardised—if he had the legal right. He is also supposed to have a wife in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Tennessee! He is about 40 or 45 years old, has a grey beard, is tall, strait built and left-handed; and has the initials J. S. W. printed with India ink on the left arm. He drinks and talks a great deal when drinking. He left here the 1st of January.

Papers in general should notice this marrying vagabond.—Brunswick.

A RICH BILL OF LADING!—In the first vessel from port, bound for the gold region, California, a young adventurer with a small capital, has selected about the most available stock that, in our view of human affairs, man could possibly conceive, as bound not only to sell, but realize a stupendous percentage on the capital invested. He has engaged freight for five barrels, and passage for himself; and what do you think these five barrels contain? None but those of a philosophical turn would readily imagine. Well, three barrels contain first rate Jersey lightning, alias New England rum! One barrel of American playing cards, assorted brands, with all, more or less, of the private marks and signs, as supposed to be set forth in Hoyle's and Green's treatises on Poker, Loo, Eucre, Old Sledge, &c. The fifth barrel is filled to utter suffocation with all sorts sizers, and known specimens of dice, from the loaded article to the double sixes, fresh from the bone yard. In scanning the bill of this bold, enterprising Christian adventurer, none will hesitate to say that his elegant stock of assorted and useful implements of civilization, art and refinement, is destined to rake down the gold dust, and add no little to the progress of scientific researches in the newly broached El Dorado, whereto all eyes strain, and all hearts yearn.—Boston Mail.

LIVERPOOL TOBACCO REPORT FOR 1848.

The sales of this month are 1968 hhds. The imports are 506 hhds; the deliveries, 886 hhds. The stock now consists of 2852 Virginia Leaf, 3638 stemmed, 2225 Kentucky Leaf, 7380 stemmed, 19 Marylands, and 5 other sorts; 16,119 hhds. The imports of the year have been 10,477 hhds.—viz. 1855 Virginia Leaf, 1679 stemmed, 1364 Kentucky Leaf, 5556 stemmed, 18 Maryland, and 5 Turkey Leaf, but of these, 146 Virginia Leaf, 54 stemmed, 401 Kentucky Leaf and 3214 stemmed, at least were of the old crop, leaving only 1709 Virginia Leaf, 1825 stemmed, 963 Kentucky Leaf, and 2342 stemmed, of this year's import. The deliveries of the year have been 12,811 hhds. viz. 2847 Virginia Leaf, 3348 stemmed, 1163 Kentucky Leaf, 5469 stemmed, 9 Maryland, and 5 Turkey Leaf; of which 200 Virginia Leaf, 363 stemmed, 193 Kentucky Leaf, 5157 stemmed, and 6 Marylands were for home use; 156 Virginia Leaf, 807 stemmed, 95 Kentucky Leaf, 1126 stemmed and 1 Maryland sent coastwise, 1157 Virginia Leaf, 179 stemmed, 849 Kentucky Leaf, and 23 stemmed to Ireland. The sales of the year amount to 13,482 hhds. against 12,467 last year, and 14,512 in 1846. They consisted of 3244 Virginia Leaf, 3033 stemmed; 1371 Kentucky Leaf, 5738 stemmed, 9 Marylands and 90 hhds. of all sorts sold by auction; of these 1391 Virginia Leaf, 4931 stemmed, 34 Kentucky Leaf, and 31 stemmed were for Ireland; 3 Virginia Leaf, and 411 stemmed for Scotland; 1448 Virginia Leaf, 155 stemmed, 951 Kentucky Leaf, 130 stemmed, and the 90 hhds. by auction for exportation; 56 Kentucky stemmed for resale, and 399 Virginia Leaf, 525 stemmed, 386 Kentucky Leaf, 5521 stemmed, and 6 Marylands to manufacturers. There remain for sale 2416 Virginia Leaf, 4522 stemmed, and 13 Marylands, leaving in the hands of dealers, exporters, and manufacturers, 436 Virginia Leaf, 216 stemmed, 754 Kentucky Leaf, 699 stemmed, 6 Marylands and 5 other sorts. The weight of unmanufactured Tobacco upon which duty was paid in 1846 was 26,557,143 lb; in 1847, 26,901,911 lb. and this year 26,767,399 lb., showing an increase over the previous one of 75,488 lb. It will be observed that the sales this year have been 1015 hhds. more than last year, and the imports only 111 hhds. more: the stock however, is 2134 hhds less than at the close of last year, and 382 less than at the end of last month. Manufacturers and Irish dealers having stocked themselves last month, the market has not been so active, but holders continue very firm; prices have been fully maintained, and the market closes firmly. The sampling now about to close, we repeat that part of the Virginia is good and fine, and the Kentucky in the best condition, and really fine.

Stock.

	1848.	1847.
In London	28,000	29,578
Ireland	1,650	1,800
Scotland	1,750	2,550
Bristol, Hull &c.	1,340	2,071
Hire	16,116	18,453

The stocks on the Continent are about 85,000 and 90,000 hhds.

Liverpool, Dec. 38, 1848.

VIRGINIA GOLD MINES—GREAT SUCCESS.

The Washington Union, in noticing the arrival of one of Fulton's steam pumps at Richmond, on its way to the gold mines of Major Heiss and Stockton says:

"We met a friend a day or two since, who told us he had seen a certificate from the mint, of nine thousand dollars' worth of gold deposited as the result of five or six days work, with about as many hands, at the Whitehall mine in Virginia, of Messrs. Heiss, Stockton & Co. Six negroes, we learn from another entirely reliable source, had obtained thirty-five pounds of gold from the 1st to the 7th of this month. 'The last day's work of three negroes was worth \$1,549.' If this result be the product of a regular vein, as we learn it is, who can force what a few weeks may not bring forth!"

From the Mo. Republican.

GOLD! GOLD! NOTHING BUT GOLD.

Virginia is settling up fierce competition with California in the matter of yellow ore. The Washington Union, of the 24th, states upon the authority of a gentleman who had seen the documents, that nine thousand dollars worth of gold was deposited at the mint a few days previously, "as the result of five or six days work, with about as many hands, at the Whitehall mine in Virginia, of Messrs. Heiss, Stockton, & Co. Six negroes, we learn from another entirely reliable source, obtained thirty-five pounds of gold from the 1st to the 6th or 7th of this month." "The last day's working of three negroes was worth \$1,549." "This," says our friend, "throws California completely in the shade." But he had not then seen the last accounts from the fairy land which seems to have endured the touch of Midas, leaving single specimens weighing twenty-five ponds of gold.

The same number of the Union contains a brief notice of some of these last accounts from fairy land, which had endured the touch of Midas. Thus

We are permitted to make an extract from a letter from a highly intelligent source, which gives increased interest to the gold region in California. The letter left Tipic on the 19th of December last, and is the latest intelligence received from the west coast:

"There is a late arrival from California, bringing intelligence that a region of gold richer than any yet known, has been discovered north of the former placer. The United States store-ship Lexington was to leave for the United States. When this vessel sailed she already had on board \$500,000 in gold dust for the United States."

We understand that the gold dust was put on board the ship as the property of individual citizens for safe transportation here.

And the New York Tribune, also, of the 24th, contains the following:

A MONTH LATER FROM THE PACIFIC—Discovery of a new Placer.—The following letter, which has reached us from a source worthy of entire confidence, adds another marvel to the lists of discoveries in California. It will be seen that its dates is nearly a month later than that of previous advices. We have no doubt that the extraordinary news it contains will be fully confirmed by future dispatches from the Gold Realm.

MAZATLAN, Dec. 19, 1848.

There is a later arrival from California, bringing intelligence that a region of gold richer than any yet known has been discovered, north of the former placer.

The Lexington, storeship, was to leave for the U. S., when the vessel left, she had on board about \$500,000 in gold dust for the United States.

I have accidentally met here to-day a young man very recently from San Francisco, where he is engaged in business, having been a year or two in California, and been over the Gold Region, though not as a laborer. He confirms even the most extravagant of the accounts we have recently had of the extraordinary richness of the placer, particularly as to the new Gold Region.

CLIME OF CALIFORNIA.—Dan Marble, who has a peculiarity unknown even to newspaper editors, of getting hold of the latest news, has the very last that it is possible to get from the new El Dorado, and which of course tends still further to enhance the attraction of that wonderful region:

Marble was in Boston the other day, and strutting along the wharves, when he met a tall, gaunt looking figure, whose sun-burnt countenance and tattered partially colored garment originally of the most outlandish fashion had the picturesque about them derived only from the long continued exposure to the atmosphere, which fancy sketchers delight to present on canvases.

Dan who never permits the lack of an introduction to interfere when he desires to form an acquaintance, hailed the stranger—"Hallo! my friend, where are you from?"

"Jes from California, stranger."

"Ah indeed! and you can tell us then whether its true about that gold?" somewhat anxiously interrogated Dan in reply.

"True as you live! and a danged sight more—for no man out of California really does live."

"Then why did you come back?"

"Back? why to get my family. Fact is stranger a man there gets so powerful rich that he becomes covetous of himself—and if he ain't very keefol, will cut his own throat to rob himself. The root of all evil, you know—there's a leetle too much of it, and I left for a while—partly on that account."

"Oh, did you, eh?"

"Yes—and between you and me—that's the only way a man can die in that blessed land."

"Healthy climate, I suppose?"

"Healthy! it ain't any thing else. Why stranger, you can choose any climate you like—hot or cold—and that without travelling more than fifteen miles. Just think o' that the next cold mornin' when you get out of bed. There's a mountain—the Sawyer Nayadaydy, they call it—with a valley on each side of it—the one hot and the other cold. Well, git on the top o' that mountain with a double-barrelled gun, and you can without movin', kill either summer or winter game, just as you will."

"Tried it often—and should have done pretty well, but for one thing."

"Well, what was that?"

"I wanted a dog that would stand both climates. The last dog I had froze off his tail while pinin' on the summer side. He did not get entirely out of the winter side, you see. Trew as you live!"

Marble sloped.—Albany Argus.